

REMARKS

Claims 1-4 are pending and under consideration in the above-identified application.

In the Final Office Action dated March 10, 2009, the Examiner rejected claims 1-4.

With this Amendment, claims 1 and were amended. No new matter has been introduced as a result of the amendment.

I. 35 U.S.C. § 103 Obviousness Rejection of Claims

Claims 1-4 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kim et al. (U.S. Patent Publication No. 2002 0145695) Applicant respectfully traverses this rejection.

The claims require a liquid crystal display apparatus that includes a plurality of vertical signal lines, a plurality of horizontal signal lines and a display pixel located where one of the vertical signal lines and one of the horizontal signal lines intersect. Additionally, the claims require that a potential of the shield wires is set at a value at which the display pixel is displayed in black or nearly black.

A defect in a liquid crystal display device is measured by “how it reflects on the eyes of a person.” Specification, page 7. Accordingly, a defect that is not recognized by a human eye can be treated as non-defective. *Id.*

As discussed in the specification, when a potential of the shield wire is set to black or nearly black, the display pixel will be black or nearly black when a defect such as a short circuit occurs between the shield wire and the pixel. Since it is difficult for the human eye to distinguish any difference in an image of three colors (red, green and blue) if one of the colors is displayed in black instead of the intended color, the short circuit is not caught by the human eye and is therefore not detected as a defect. Specification, page 8.

Kim et al. teaches a liquid crystal display that includes a vertical data wire (70), a horizontal gate line (20) with a pixel electrode located at the intersection of the data wire and the gate line. Kim et al., paragraph [0040] & Fig. 1A. Kim et al. Kim et al teaches that the shield wire and the common electrode maintain equal potentials in the off state. The claims however, require that the potential of the shield wire is set to black or nearly black when in the on state such that an actual defect in the display pixel is not treated as such because it is not caught by the human eye. Kim et al. does not teach or even fairly suggest such a solution. Thus, independent claims 1 and 2 are patentable over the cited reference as are dependent claims 3 and 4 for at least the same reasons. Accordingly, Applicant respectfully requests that the above rejection be withdrawn.

II. Conclusion

In view of the above amendments and remarks, Applicant submits that all claims are clearly allowable over the cited prior art, and respectfully requests early and favorable notification to that effect.

Respectfully submitted,

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By: /Anne K. Wasilchuk/
Anne K. Wasilchuk
Registration No. 59,592
SONNENSCHN NATH & ROSENTHAL LLP
P.O. Box 061080
Wacker Drive Station, Sears Tower
Chicago, Illinois 60606-1080
(312) 876-8000